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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE CAPITAL.

Appointments.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Opinion of the Attorney General.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

WASHINGTON, September 7, 1871.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The following has just been made public by the Attorney General:

Department of Justice, Washington, August 31, 1871: To President—Sir: You have called for my opinion upon certain questions presented by the body known as the Civil Service Commission. That commission has been appointed under the ninth section of the act of Congress passed March 3, 1871, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1872, and for other purposes, which is as follows: "That the President of the United States be and is hereby authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service of the United States as will best promote the efficiency thereof, and to ascertain the fitness of each candidate in respect to age, health, character, knowledge and ability for the branch of service into which he seeks to enter, and for this purpose the President is authorized to employ suitable persons to conduct said inquiries, to prescribe their duties and to establish regulations for the conduct of persons who may receive appointments in the civil service.—(16 U. S. G., 16 U. S. Stella.) The committee had under consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That we recommend to the President that all admissions to the civil service of the United States, with such exceptions as may be specified, shall be determined by competent examination, open to all applicants who shall have satisfied such preliminary examination as to health, age, character and such other qualifications, excepting religious and political opinions, as may be required. The objection was made that the designation of a single person for appointment by a board not established by the constitutional appointing power would virtually vest the appointment in a body unknown to the Constitution.

My opinion is asked upon the validity of this objection. I suppose that the inquiry relates only to those public employments known as offices, for no one could seriously contend that there is a constitutional limit to the discretion of Congress in prescribing the terms of admission to such public employments as do not come within this description. I suppose, also, that the phrase "civil service" is used in distinction from the military and naval service. The objection is substantially this: that a rule, whether prescribed by Congress or by the President in pursuance of authority given by Congress, that a vacant civil office must be given to the person who is found to stand foremost in a competitive examination, in effect makes the judges in that examination the appointing power to that office, and this contravenes the constitutional provisions on the subject of appointments. The civil service officers with reference to whom this question should be considered, are these: The officers, except the Speaker, of the House of Representatives and the President *pro tem.* of the Senate—these, by article one of the Constitution, sections two and three, are to be chosen by the bodies which they serve. Ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and Judges of the Supreme Court, who are appointed by the President, after nomination to the Senate, and with the advice and consent of that body, and all other officers of the United States who are to be appointed by the President under the same conditions, except inferior officers, who, when Congress thinks proper, may be appointed by the President alone, the courts of law or heads of departments. Art. II, sec. 2. It is the opinion of Chief Justice Marshal that these provisions covered all the officers of the United States marine. (See the U. S. 2, Brockenborough's Reports, page 101.) These provisions must be construed as excluding all other modes of appointment. The Senate and House of Representatives are to choose their respective officers. The President, with or without the consent of the Senate, the courts of law and heads of departments, shall appoint all officers. These words, "Choose and appoint," as used in the Constitution, are of the same signification. Confining my attention for the sake of brevity to the latter word, I ask, what does it mean? If to appoint is merely to do a formal act, that is to authenticate a selection not made by the appointing power, then there is no constitutional objection to the designation of officers by a competitive examination or any other mode of selection which Congress may prescribe or authorize. But if the appointment implies the exercise of judgment and will, the officers must be selected according to the judgment and will of the persons or body in whom the appointing power is vested by the Constitution, and a mode of selection which gives no room for the exercise of that judgment and will is inadmissible. The President, in appointing a marshal, if the Senate, in appointing its secretary, if a court or head of a court, in appointing a clerk, must take the individual whom a civil service board adjudge to have proved himself the fittest, by the test of competitive examination, and the will and judgment which determine that appointment are not the will and judgment of the President, of the Senate, of the court, or of the head of a department, but are the will and judgment of the civil service board, and that board is virtually the appointing power. Viewing the appointing power conferred in the constitution as a substantial, and not a nominal function merely, I cannot but believe that the judgment and the will of the constitutional depository of that power should be exercised in every department. The power was lodged where it was because the makers of the constitution, after careful consideration, thought that in no other depositories of it could the judgement and the will to make proper appointments so certainly be found, and they assigned it to the functionaries who were expected to have an adequate knowledge of men and of affairs, to have capacity for public business and to feel responsible to their conscience and to the opinion of good citizens. As a further security they placed the power in the hands of those who would have a particular interest in using it well. If a legislative body is ill officered, the members cannot do their work with ease or advantage: therefore each branch of Congress chooses its officers. Without efficient servitors, a court of law is important; therefore Congress may vest appointments in the courts. The first need of the head of a department is a body of capable and trusty assistants; therefore Congress may vest appointments in the heads of departments. In all cases not thus provided for, the appointment is with the President, whose success in his weighty charge essentially depends on the competency of the appointees. Thus the reasons for the constitutional provision all forbid that any judgment and will, but those of the constitutional appointing power, should have legal operation in the matter of appointment. The most important civil appointments are made by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. If Congress can compel the President to nominate a person selected by another, it can compel the Senate to advise and consent to to that nomination. If the foremost men in the competition test is entitled to the office, that test must be conclusive upon all whose action is required to place him in the office, and in fact the action of all of them is merely formal, except that of the judges, in the test. But advice and consent imply an exercise of judgment and will; so does the nomination; so does the appointment. There is the difference, that the judgment and will of the Senate can regard only the person proposed by the President while there is no similar constitutional limitation upon his judgment and will, but there is no right in Congress to constrain either to adopt the judgment and the will of others. Such constraint frustrates the constitutional design that the judgment of the Senate shall revise the judgment of the President, and that the judgment of both shall concur in filling the office, although it might not be thought expedient to apply the competition test if established to appointments in which the Senate must concur. It should be remembered that there is as much constitutional right to do so as in the case of appointments of the other class. When the appointment of an inferior officer is vested in the President alone, his individual act accomplishes what is done by himself and the Senate together in the appointment of a superior officer and should be as independently performed as each part of the compound process in the latter case. The appointing power may avail itself of the judgment of others as one means of information, for want of personal knowledge of the candidates. It has habitually done so from the foundation of the government, but this has been done in discretion. I see no constitutional objection to an examining board rendering no imperative judgments, but only aiding the appointing power with information. A legal obligation to follow the judgment of such a board is inconsistent with the constitutional independence of the appointing power. The argument has been made that the questioned right of Congress to create officers implies a right to prescribe qualifications for them. This is admitted, but this right to franchise qualifications is limited by the necessity of leaving scope for the judgment and will of the person or body in whom the Constitution vests the power of appointment. The parts of the Constitution which confer this power are void in so far as those parts from which Congress derives the power to create, and one part should not be sacrificed to the other. An officer cannot be created, except under the condition that it shall be filled according to the constitutional rule. The legislation of the country from an early period has supposed to authorize a different constitutional view from that which is herein expressed. A practical construction of the Constitution by Congress, says the Supreme Court (in the case of the Yeazie Bank vs. Feuqoe and Wallace, Rep. 544) is entitled to great consideration, and should be followed in all cases of doubt, but when a Congressional constitution is inconsistent with the plain meaning of the constitution, as ascertained by authoritative canons, that meaning cannot be overruled by such construction, how often soever repeated. Congress has at various times authorized appointments, independently of the President, courts of law or heads of departments, in the departmental bureau, in the custom service, in the Internal Revenue service, in the land office, and in some other branches of the civil service, upon this legislation. It may be observed, first, that in some of these cases, such as those of deputy marshals and deputy clerks, the persons appointed are representatives of the officers who appoint them and who in some particulars are responsible for their conduct, and perhaps it was considered by Congress that the office was substantially in the principal; and second, that it was no doubt considered by Congress that some of the persons whose appointments were thus provided for were not officers in the constitutional sense of the term. Many employments now universally held to be offices were not esteemed such at the outset, but with the growth of the government were raised to that rank. Thus the force of legislative precedents is somewhat weakened, yet it cannot be denied that some of them take it for granted that Congress is absolute in the matter of appointments. Such, however, is not the constitutional rule. Congress has the power to distribute at its pleasure the appointment of inferior officers between the President, courts of law and heads of departments, or to vest such appointments exclusively in one or two of those depositories, but it has no power to vest appointments elsewhere, directly or indirectly. Attorney General Legare says: Congress has no power whatever to vest the appointment of any employe, coming fairly within the definition of an inferior officer of the government, in any other public authority but the President, the heads of departments or the judicial tribunal—(4 Opinions, 164). He also was of the opinion that where a custom officer is appointed by the collector, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, this approbation is really the appointment, or else the appointment is null and void under constitution—(164-167. So that the Supreme Court has held that a clerk appointed by the Assistant Treasurer, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, was appointed by the head of the department within the meaning of the constitutional provision on the subject of appointing power—(U. S. vs. Hartwell, 6 Wallace, Rep. 393-4.) Attorney General Speed thought that a provision in the internal revenue act of March 3d, 1865, giving to assessors the appointment of assistant assessors (13 U. S. Statutes, 469,) was clearly unconstitutional (11 Opinions, 212) and such appears to have been the opinions of Congress itself when its attention was called to the subject, for the act of January 15th, 1866, repealed that provision, and gave the appointment of assistant assessors to the Secretary of the Treasury—14 U. S statutes, 2.) I have not discussed the statutes relating to promotion in the army and navy and the appointment of cadets. Some of the provisions of these statutes have been seriously assailed as unconstitutional, and the defence of them has been less frequently vested in the clauses in the constitution on the subject of appointments than on the power of Congress to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces. (See report of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, April 25th, 1822. Niles Registry, vol. 22, page 418, debate on the civil service in the House of Representatives, May 18th, 1870.) Unless controlled by authority, I should not take this power to embrace the subject of appointments, and I only refer to it for the purpose of showing that the claim made for Congress in relation to military and naval appointments has been put on grounds not applicable to civil appointments. It more concerns us to ascertain what is the constitutional rule than to learn whether that rule has always been observerable. Nineteen violations of the constitution do not justify a twentieth. The present question in its essence is, whether the appointing power belongs to Congress or to those named in the constitution as the depositories of that power. For if Congress can ordain that an office shall be filled by the person whom the examiners pronounce the fittest, it can ordain that the office be filled by the person whom Congress judges the fittest, and may directly appoint in the favorite. The constitutional question of the matter is not changed by the suggestion that Congress might prescribe the precepts on which examiners should judge, and might vary and apply them at pleasure. The objections would not be removed by interposing the formal action of the constitutional appointing power. An enactment that the President shall appoint to a certain office the person adjudged by the examiners to be the fittest is not different in constitutional principle from an enactment that he shall appoint John Doe to that office. In neither case are his judgment and will called into exercise. The appointment is affected in one case by the judgment and will of the examiners, under authority from Congress, and in the other case by the judgment and will of Congress. In the case particularly propounded by the Commissioner, if the President, authorized by an act of Congress, should prescribe that the courts and heads of departments should always appoint the persons named by a civil service board, that board would virtually be the appointing power, and that the act of Congress would be the foundation of its authority. That Congress cannot give that authority, I think is manifest. It has been suggested that the appointments now vested in the courts and in the heads of departments could be transferred by Congress to the President, and that he could appoint according to the result of a competitive test, to be tried by the examining board. To this mode of selection, if discretionary with the President, there is no constitutional objection, and the same mode under a similar condition could be used by the various appointing powers under the present laws, it being always understood that the appointing power resorts to this test as a way of finding out the fittest person for the vacant office, and is not bound to abide by it if satisfied that the appointment of another would best serve the public interests. In short, the test of a competitive examination may be resorted to in order to inform the conscience of the appointing powers, but cannot be made legally conclusive upon that power against its own judgment and will.

The other question proposed by the commissioners is this: May the President, under the act by which this Board is organized, regulate the exercise of the appointing power now vested in the heads of departments, or in the courts of law, so as to restrict appointments to a class of persons whose qualifications or fitness shall have been determined by an examination instituted independent of the appointing power? My opinion is that he may, though the appointing power alone can designate an individual for an office. Either Congress by direct legislation, or the President by authority derived from Congress, can prescribe the qualifications, and require that the designation shall be made out of a class of persons ascertained by the proper tests to have those qualifications, and it is not necessary that the judges in the tests should be chosen by the appointing power. Attorney-General Legare has given an opinion upon a question similar in principle. Discussing the subject of the appointment of inspectors of customs by the Treasury, he considers it would be a fair constitutional exercise of the power of Congress to require that the secretary should make an appointment out of a certain number of nominees proposed by a collector (4 Opinions, 164.) The act under which the present civil service commission has been organized gives the President authority to prescribe such rules and regulation for the admission of persons into civil service of the United States as will best promote the efficiency thereof, and this very ample authority will certainly embrace the right to require that the persons admitted into the service shall have been found qualified by competent examiners. It has been urged that a right in Congress to limit in the least the field of selection implies a right to carry on the contracting progress to the designation of a particular individual; but I do not think this a fair conclusion. Congress could require that officers shall be of American citizenship, of a certain age, that the judges should be of the legal profession and still leave room to the appointing power for the exercise of its own judgment and will. I am not prepared to affirm that to go further and require that the selection shall be made from persons found by the examining board to be qualified in such particulars as diligence, scholarship, integrity, good manners and attachment to the government, would impose an unconstitutional limitation on the appointing power. It would still have a reasonable scope for its own judgment and will. But it may be asked, at what point may the contracting process stop? I confess my inability to answer, but the difficulty of drawing a line between such limitations as are and such as are not allowed by the constitution is no proof that both classes do not exist. In constitutional and legal inquiries, right or wrong is often a question of degree. Yet it is impossible to tell precisely where in the scale of right ceases and wrong begins. Questions of excessive bail, cruel punishments, excessive damages and reasonable doubts are familiar instances. In the matter now in question, it is not supposable that Congress or the President would require of candidates for office qualifications unattained by a sufficient number to afford ample room for choice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. T. AKERMAN,
Attorney General.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has fallen since Wednesday evening at the Rocky Mountain and northwestern stations. The high pressure in Minnesota is now central over Lake Michigan. The low pressure of Lake Ontario is now east of Maine. The disturbance in Georgia has moved very little northeastward, and has apparently begun to die out. The rain and clouds which extended last night from the high location for the admission of persons into civil service of the United States as will best promote the efficiency thereof, and this very ample authority will certainly embrace the right to require that the persons admitted into the service shall have been found qualified by competent examiners. It has been urged that a right in Congress to limit in the least the field of selection implies a right to carry on the contracting progress to the designation of a particular individual; but I do not think this a fair conclusion. Congress could require that officers shall be of American citizenship, of a certain age, that the judges should be of the legal profession and still leave room to the appointing power for the exercise of its own judgment and will. I am not prepared to affirm that to go further and require that the selection shall be made from persons found by the examining board to be qualified in such particulars as diligence, scholarship, integrity, good manners and attachment to the government, would impose an unconstitutional limitation on the appointing power. It would still have a reasonable scope for its own judgment and will. But it may be asked, at what point may the contracting process stop? I confess my inability to answer, but the difficulty of drawing a line between such limitations as are and such as are not allowed by the constitution is no proof that both classes do not exist. In constitutional and legal inquiries, right or wrong is often a question of degree. Yet it is impossible to tell precisely where in the scale of right ceases and wrong begins. Questions of excessive bail, cruel punishments, excessive damages and reasonable doubts are familiar instances. In the matter now in question, it is not supposable that Congress or the President would require of candidates for office qualifications unattained by a sufficient number to afford ample room for choice.

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 8, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL.
ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

COUNTY.

STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS.
ASSEMBLY:
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN.
D. N. WHITE.
H. K. SAMPLE.
J. W. BALLANTINE.
ALEX. MILLAR.
CONTROLLER—HENRY WARNER.
TREASURER—SAMUEL KILGORE.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS M. BAYNE.
ASSIST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.
COMMISSIONERS—JOSEPH DILWORTH.
JAMES McGUNIGLE.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT CLUGSTON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

CITY.

MAYOR—B. W. MORGAN.
TREASURER—C. L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER—R. J. McGOWAN.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95¼@95⅝c.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 50f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¾.

NEW YORK against Tammany. The people against the Ring.

THE REIGN of Tammany is over. The Democratic party will weep.

ALL genuine temperance men, who wish that cause ultimate success, repudiate the so-called temperance State ticket.

THE SOUTHERN CYCLONE, which has been announced by the Government agent as moving this way, has given us a slight touch only.

"GRANT wants rest and should have it."—*Post.*

Glad you are coming to your senses at last, neighbor.

IN a careful review of the possibilities of Grant's defeat, the *World* gives it up, and confesses that his renomination—and it might have added his election—is sure.

THROUGH the forthcoming exposure of the gigantic frauds of Tammany can be seen the certainty of the continuation of a Republican administration of the financial affairs of the nation.

THE Philadelphia *Press* thinks the "Evans case is one of *law* and not of *fact;* it is for the courts to decide whether the State Agent was, or was not, entitled to the commissions he retained."

YESTERDAY the people, through their attorneys, applied for an injunction to restrain the Democratic office-holders of New York city from further fraudulent application of the public funds.

THE Grand Duke Alexis of Russia has sailed at last for the United States, where he may be expected within the next fortnight. America will take pleasure in according to him a generous welcome.

PARTIES wishing to go into the poultry business will find several very fine specimens for sale cheap at the office of the *Post* Good reasons will be given for offering them for sale. Apply at the editorial rooms.

WE warn Republicans against General Apathy, at the October election. General McCandless, the Democratic candidate alone, is of small importance, but if assisted by the above formidable ally, he may give the citizens of Pennsylvania a good deal of trouble during the next three years.

THE Philadelphia *North American* gravely announces that the Imperial Conference at Gastein has determined to leave the Roman question to the arbitrament of Italy. Perhaps now that journal will kindly tell us since when, and under what code, it has been possible to make an *arbitrator* of one of two interested parties.

THE MONTHLY REPORT of the Commissioners of the State sinking fund is published. It shows a reduction of the State debt, by the further redemption of outstanding bonds, for the month of August of $114,762.92. Total State debt $29,431,895.79, or about TWELVE MILLION dollars less than when the Republican party went into power in 1860.

THEODORE TILTON is one of the most relentless and unpitying of men. For several weeks he has been publishing columns upon columns, each week, of his controversy with Mr. Greeley; and now he issues a supplement to the *Golden Age* containing them all over again. Is there no society for the prevention of cruelty to newspaper subscribers?

"THE Democratic National Executive Committee should not have repudiated the "LOST CAUSE" pamphlet—notwithstanding it was a forgery—*Post.*

Of course not. Why should Democracy repudiate anything touching the "LOST CAUSE?" Is it not at this moment depending for the majority of its votes on the adherents of that cause? We are not surprised that the *Post* objects to its repudiation.

COUNTY MERCHANTS, farmers and dealers, who have their fall purchases to make, need not hesitate to come to the city because fearful of the small-pox There is no possible danger now of its becoming epidemical, and only a few isolated cases can be found. The city is comparatively as healthy and free from disease now as it ever was, so our country friends need not be fearful of coming to see us.

OUR Democratic cotemporary laments that there is not one single German on the Republican ticket. Too bad, isn't it? We had supposed that all voters in this country were AMERICANS, either by birth, or by naturalization, and that such only could hold office. The *Post*, however, appears to think otherwise. We believe there is not one single Englishman, Irishman, Swede, Italian, Scotchman, Spaniard, African, Portuguese, or Fejee Islander on the county Democratic ticket. They are all Americans, or they would not be there.

THE LATEST news from the California election indicates the success of the entire Republican ticket, including the Governor, full Board of State officers, Supreme Judge, members of Congress, District Judges, and two-thirds of the Legislature. The majority for Governor is estimated by Republicans at 5,000, the Democrats conceding it by 3,000. This is one of the States counted sure for Democracy in 1872. San Francisco is reported as having given 5,000 Republican majority, and Sacramento City about 1,000. Keep the ball rolling—two years ago the State was carried by the Democrats.

AT LAST comes the relief asked for in the Supreme Court of New York, in the shape of an injunction restraining the Tammany thieves who have control of the city government—from paying out any more of the public moneys. A legal inquisition into the books of the ring will follow and the outrageous frauds that have been perpetrated will be laid naked to the view of the tax-payers. No better commentary on Democratic rule and management is needed than that which will be found in the swindles of Tammany about to be laid bare. If such enormous frauds are perpetrated in city by its Democratic managers, the problem arises how much heavier would they be if these dishonest rascals had control of the national government?

THIERS appears to have a plentiful supply of the old theories of monarchical rule. Upon almost every question which comes up for discussion in the French legislature, he makes a threat that unless the majority coincide with him, he will resign the position given him by their votes. This appears puerile, as well as autocratic. Of what use is the Assembly if its decisions must be in accordance with the opinions of its President? Why not dissolve it at once and permit M. Thiers to manage the affairs of government in his own way? The Assembly will one day tire of this kind of imperial threat, no doubt, and have the courage to vote as it sees fit; then Thiers will have to retire or be humiliated. He certainly cannot have much respect for the opinions of his peers, when he compels them to vote as he dictates.

AS WE expected, President Grant assured the Warmoth delegation from New Orleans, that he never authorized the employment of the United States troops for the uses made of them, by the revenue and other officers of that city. He promised to make a thorough investigation, and first hear both sides before giving his decision. It appears that Gen. Reynolds authorized the detail of the troops, and was informed that a bloody riot was anticipated, which their presence might prevent. We are glad to announce that the blame, which the Democratic press was too willing to place on the President, is about to be entirely lifted off his shoulders, and placed where it properly belongs. If any of the revenue or other officers have participated in this affair, and done injustice to either party, we hope they will be promptly removed by the President. Thus another Democratic cry is silenced.

WE find our Southern exchanges teeming with threats against the constitutional amendments, and hurling savage epithets against the Radicals, and the administration. The old disposition to browbeat appears to have broken out afresh. No attempt is made to secrete the fact that disloyal warfare is to be made against the enactments which have grown out of the war. The tariff is denounced bitterly, the payment for slaves, and the rebel bonds is openly advocated, and all good Democrats, South, are urged to enlist in the cause. North, we find no efforts of the Democratic press to counteract or contradict these utterances of their rebel brethren, and we are bound to believe, that they co-incide with them. There is not an intelligent man in the whole land, who does not see clearly the results of Democratic sway, and we warn all that our best efforts should be given to keep them out of power, if we value peace and prosperity.

IT IS very generally conceded in political circles that the Democrats of Pennsylvania are not working for a full victory but for a half one. The ambitious Wallace cares little whether McCandless and Cooper are slaughtered or not so that the Legislature be secured to himself as a candidate for the United States Senate. Under the last apportionment we have a putative majority of one in the Senate and six in the House of Assembly. The present constitution of the upper body will not probably be changed this year, and calculating upon this and the fact that a gain of three members in the lower branch, and the retention of their conceded districts, will give them a free legislative sweep, and power to annul the registry law and so elect a United States Senator in 1873. We know that a combined effort is being made by the Democrats of Allegheny county to secure the election of Mr. Lidell from the second district. A gain of one from us would be quite a gain indeed, and the opposition have abandoned all the remainder of the ticket in the hope of electing the gentleman named through their concentrated efforts.

PEOPLE are beginning to come home from the country, empty houses are filling up again, the streets which, throughout the summer, looked dull and half deserted, are puting on an appearance of life and action, and everything seems to denote that the summer, season of languor, is past. Well known faces, which for the last two months have been missing, are again smiling on the thoroughfares and altogether things begin to look comfortable and cheerful. The numerous cases of fevers, which have marked the season, just past, as unusually unhealthy, are recovering under the influence of the pleasanter, cooler weather, and the small-pox, which at one time seemed to threaten to spread beyond the comparatively narrow limits in which it was confined, and become epidemic, has begun to decrease, and will doubtless soon be extinct. Trade too, which has been languishing since the spring, begins to brighten and expand, and give promise of prosperity Altogether, the autumn commences most auspiciously and is welcomed by all, while Pittsburgh again begins to look like, what it claims to be, the busiest city in the country.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE COREANS?

Since the engagement between our forces under Admiral Rogers, and the natives of Corea, in eastern Asia, some time ago, no further steps have been taken, or movements made by either our own forces or those of the natives. The details of the engagements which then took place, show these people to be not wholly unprepared for war. They are tolerably well armed and drilled, and have such fortifications erected as will prove quite formidable to any attack, unless it be made by an enemy who has the knowledge and the assistance of modern war implements and materials. Our men, although much better armed and equipped than the Coreans, and educated and drilled in the science of war, and having the advantages all on their side, found an enemy, who unfortunately could inflict blows and death on our brave tars, and were sufficiently courageous, as to make the battle a hotly contested and bloody one. The Coreans have shown no disposition to treat for peace with our forces, whom they look upon as invaders of their soil, and have been trained to believe that all such are fit only to be put to death. No such ideas appear as yet to have entered their heads, that our people might prove to be their friends, or that our friendship is a thing to be coveted. To their untutored and superstitious minds we appear only as enemies, who must be shot down like wild beasts. For a long number of years past, this coast has been dreaded by all sailors, as it has been known, that any outside barbarian taken by the natives stood but a small chance for his life. Recently some of our American seamen have been shipwrecked off the coast of Corea, and having been picked up by the natives, have disappeared and never been heard of afterwards. Our government desirous of preventing similar atrocities on our unfortunate seamen, and anxious at the same time to discover what had become of those known to have been seized by the Coreans, has made frequent ineffectual efforts to gain their friendship, and it was in making one of these efforts, that the late battle was precipitated. The natives were distinctly informed that the mission of our fleet was a friendly one, and no advantage would be taken of them. They were notified that all that was wanted, was to rescue our lost men, and this accomplished, our ships would go off and not molest them. They either disbelieved our promises, or having murdered our shipwrecked sailors, they feared punishment. Well, the battle was fought, and our forces conquered, with considerable loss, but the matter is not settled by any means. English reports say that the Coreans are prepared with 30,000 warriors to dispute any advance toward their capital that we may attempt. They also say that the results will be very bad, if the matter is not followed up. The Coreans imagine that the enemy has been driven to his ships, and fears to make any further attack upon them. They think themselves prepared, and sufficiently powerful to drive out any invader that may come. In the meantime, our people are awaiting instructions from Washington, before attempting to push the war any further. It may become, and doubtless is, a serious question to decide. Should too small a force be sent into the interior of this barbarous land, no doubt they would all be butchered, if defeated in battle. To send anything like the number mentioned as composing the Corean army, to that far off land, with the requisite supplies and material, would be an immense undertaking, probably not equalled by England's famous Abyssinia expedition. And yet the purposes of the latter were similar to those now demanding our attention. British subjects had been caught and detained by the King of Abyssinia, and all demands for their release had been refused and ridiculed. No other course was open but to send an adequate force into the interior of Africa, and punish the barbarous wretch who had insulted the honor of England, through the persons of some of her subjects. Our complaint is the same, and our remedy, for all that we can see, must be similar. The world must be taught, civilized as well as savage, that the flag of our country is broad enough to shelter and protect the humblest of our people, and that an injury inflicted upon an American citizen by a foreign power, must be attoned for, or merited punishment will surely follow.

In the case of the Coreans, it appears to us that this is the only course left us. To stop where we are, will not only be to abandon our lost seamen to their fate, but it will strengthen and embolden the arrogance of these strangers, by convincing them of our fear, or our weakness, and leave the way clear for further depredations on our commerce, and inhuman treatment for our unfortunate sailors. The question is one which calls for the greatest wisdom. and moderation in its solution, and upon its settlement may depend to a great extent our peace and welfare.

NOTES UPON JAPAN—NO. 3.

The Arrival and the Babel.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

YOKOHAMA, May, 1871.

A strong and chilly north wind was blowing down the bay when the steamer halted in front of the city of Yokohama, on the morning of April 24th. Owing to the wind it was an hour and a half before the great leviathan could be brought into position where she could be securely fastened by enormous cables to the Company's buoy. In that space of time two Captains and one first officer shouted themselves hoarse in giving the necessary orders, and I saw one lusty sailor fall from the buoy and swim for his life. It was only ten minutes after this that one of the passengers got a similar ducking while attempting to step from the ship's ladders into one of the Japanese boats, which tossed like a feather on the uneasy water. He was one of the Japanese gentlemen just returned from Washington, dressed in tight boots and a close fitting suit of very fine broadcloth, and wearing a fine silk hat, which last was never seen again. The gentleman himself has no doubt been contented ever since with his home on dry land and his more comfortable native costume, The harbor around us was full of steamships, among which were American, English, French, Prussian and Japanese war vessels. There was a fleet of small boats about the steamer, manned by half-naked natives with shaven crowns, whose shouts to each other as the winds or waves brought their boats into danger of collision, made a Babel of voices around us. They had watched our coming from afar off, and here they tossed about on the waves for hours, in the hope of taking us and our effects ashore at the rate of twenty-five cents a load. They looked like North American Indians—copper-colored, lean, wiry and muscular. They handle their heavy oars, or rather, sculls, for they know nothing about oars and rowing, most effectively, caring neither for winds nor waves, and apparently, never getting tired. Muscle is cheap in Japan, and there is plenty of it.

YOKOHAMA.

Yokohama, as seen from the water, is very picturesque. The buildings along the river front are not dingy warehouses, but many of them are handsome dwelling houses, with grassy lawns or gardens in front, and all having heavily ornamented tiled roofs, No church steeples, no imposing domes are seen, the only towers are those of the English consulate. The absence of architectural splendors is more than made up for by the natural beauties of the bluff, which, with its fresh verdure and beautiful trees and shrubbery, forms a glorious background. Rising abruptly from the bay, and forming a natural barrier to the growth of the city on the south, it recedes from the water front in a westerly direction, leaving a broad level space in front for the growing city. It is about one hundred feet in elevation, and its steep front is scaled by winding roads and shady pathways. On the tablelands behind it are the favorite places of residence for many of the foreign population, and the foreign legations were pointed out to me as I stood on the ship, each with its own flagstaff and flag.

THE DISEMBARKATION.

How to get ashore with my baggage, or, rather what to do in a crowd of clamoring natives when I got there, would have been serious questions if I could not have availed myself of the knowledge and kindness of just such a friend as he who came on board as soon as he heard of my arrival, and gave hearty welcome to Japan. I speak of his knowledge, for while I had to be dumb, he talked the Japanese like a native, and this is saying much, for it is like talking Hebrew backwards. But if you want efficient aid and a warm hearted welcome in a heathen country, who can give it like the missionary, who, for the love of souls, has gone before you to that country, and learned to talk to the people about Jesus in their own language? Such a friend to me in need, was the Rev. J. H. Ballagh, well known as a faithful worker here during the last ten years, under the auspices of the Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church. With his help I was soon embarked in a Japanese boat, with a roof-like cabin and deck covered with mats—upon which we reclined—for there were no benches or chairs, while two strong men sculled us ashore. With thankful heart, but unsteady feet—for I continued to feel the motion of the ship for several days after landing—I stepped ashore landing on a solid stone jetty, near the Custom House. Four stout men were quickly engaged to carry my baggage, first to the Custom House and then to the Bluff. At the former place, a little alacrity in getting out the keys of my trunks and a few assurances that I had nothing but personal effects in them, were accepted as proof that all was right, and soon I had the satisfaction of seeing these handsome *impedimenta* duly splashed with Government red paint, as a sign that they had passed muster.

IN THE CITY.

We then turned our steps to the streets of this new Asiatico European city, the architecture of which is certainly pleasing, but not to be classed with Greek or Roman, Gothic, Egyptian or American. The streets are narrow and somewhat crooked, almost destitute of sidewalks, but clean and well macadamized. We soon came to a canal, and, crossing a bridge, passed through a gate guarded by soldiers and entered the little Japanese village lying between the canal and the base of the bluff. Here the odors were not pleasant, and I was glad to hurry through and ascend the 120 steps leading up to my host's house, and receive

A HOSPITABLE WELCOME

from his estimable wife and children. It soon began to rain, but the brightness of the home-like parlor, with its blazing coal fire in the grate, made me feel at home at once, while the beauty of the verdure and foliage all around, as seen from the parlor windows, gave me my first taste of a pleasure I have often enjoyed since, in looking upon the exquisite landscapes with which this country abounds. Before the day was ended I had the pleasure of calling on our well known missionary, Dr. Hepburn, and of finding him and his excellent wife at home and in good health. I also paid my respects to another veteran missionary in the East—the Rev. Dr. R. S. Brown—one of Mr. Ballagh's colleagues in the Mission of the Dutch Reformed Church. The hearty welcome these brethren and their families gave me, made me feel at once at home, and thus pleasantly ended my first day in Japan. P. V. VEEDER.

Strangers.

Three Fiji Islanders recently arrived in San Francisco, and are said to be the first of the race who have visited America. Two are of good size and well proportioned, with dark skins and rather intelligent faces. The third is a dwarf of about four feet in height, but well proportioned, 30 odd years of age, and was military leader of the Livoni tribe, which was defeated in battle some time since by the "Missionary" natives. He was captured and doomed to be skewered, roasted and eaten, but escaped because he lacked flesh. All three, clad in the limited costume of the land, decorated with feathers and boar tusk necklaces, performed war dances of various descriptions, accompanying the dances with monotonous chants and parenthetical war cries.

CURES FOR DEAFNESS.

Let any one examine into the causes of deafness and he will find that nine out of ten of every one of them could have been cured in the beginning; after that, of course, when many of the parts are impaired there is very little hope of cure. Not that it is impossible, for cases can be greatly ameliorated, and even cures performed after apparent structural injury, but it is more difficult and not much to be looked for; but whilst we say this, it ought to be an additional reason for attending to the earlier symptoms of aural diseases, the tingling sensations and dullness of hearing, the tidal sounds and the sounds like a teakettle, as well as the whizzing sounds, and that like grasshoppers, which are heard by many persons, are often only premonitory symptoms of approaching deafness. Every one of these can be cured as easily as any other disease.

Dr. Keyser, at his office for chronic diseases, No. 167 Liberty street, has perfected some remarkable cures by that attention and skill by which he treats every chronic disease. Office hours from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M.

LOOK AT THIS LIST OF HAIR PREPARATIONS.

Ring's Ambrosia, Sterling's Ambrosia.
Ayer's Hair Vigor, Burnett's Hair Renewer.
Upham's Curling Fluid, Barry's Tricophurus.
Thibbet's, Allen's, Woods', Circassian, Spalding's and Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Renewer, Bosnell's Colorific, Upham's, Mathew's, Bachelor's, Christodoro's, Upham's and Kromer's Hair Dyes.
Persons wishing any of the above can rely on getting the genuine article, at the lowest prices, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

STILL ONWARD AND UPWARD.

The extraordinary increase that has taken place in the sale of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters during the past year, is another proof that an intelligent people, although they may try all things, hold fast only to that which is good. No amount of puffery can lift inferior articles to the position of standard specifics. To use the words of Tom Paine, they may go up like a rocket, but are sure to come down ignominiously like its extinguished stick. Hundreds of such nostrums have gone up and come down since the introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, nearly the fifth of a century ago. Yet it still remains the supreme tonic of the age. It has not, and never has had a rival in efficacy or popularity, and now stands at the head of all proprietary remedies manufactured on this side of the Atlantic. In every civilized community on this continent or in South America, it is the accepted remedy for dyspepsia, illtous complaints, constipation, general debility, nervous weakness, and many other unpleasant and dangerous maladies. A medicine so widely extended is of course pirated and imitated by dealers without conscience or integrity.

Therefore, let every man and woman who designs to purchase the genuine Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, see to it that they have what they pay for, and not the results of an infamous imposture. Look carefully at label, stamp, and name blown in the glass, and do not forget that the *true bitters* is sold in bottles only

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

Men's, Boys',
Ladies' and
Children's
MERINO
UNDERWEAR.
Full Lines, All Grades, for
Fall and Winter Wear,
NOW OPEN.
New Lot of
Ladies' Muslin Underwear,
JUST RECEIVED.
Prices all the Very Lowest.
LARGE ADDITIONS TO STOCK
IN
Every Department,
AT
JOSEPH
HORNE
& CO.,
RETAIL,
197 and 199 PENN AVENUE.
se7:74

SIEBERT & BERG,
DEALERS IN
Leather, Hides, Oil
AND
SHOE FINDINGS,
No. 406 Penn Street.
Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather, French and Common Kips and Calf Skins, Upper Leather, Morocco, Linings, Laces, Tapeads, Nails, &c. Which they will sell as lowest cash prices. au4:y3

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
New Goods.
VELVETEENS,
All Colors.
Ladies' and Misses
FALL HATS.
BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
Ribbons and Flowers.
WHITE AND COLORED
Ostrich Tips.
NEW FALL SHAWLS.
Estella Scarfs,
IN ELEGANT BRIGHT STRIPES.
Blankets,
Comforts,
Quilts,
Coverlets,
At Lower than Present Eastern Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

For Thirty Days!
GREAT BARGAINS
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.
Parasols at Cost.
Parasols at Cost.
Fans at Cost.
Fans at Cost.
Hosiery and Gloves at cost.
Hosiery and Gloves at cost.
Gauze Undershirts at cost.
Gauze Undershirts at cost.
GREAT BARGAINS!
GREAT BARGAINS!
Skirts, Skirts, Skirts,
Corsets, Corsets, Corsets,
Laces, Laces, Laces,
Scarfs, Scarfs, Scarfs,
Ribbons, Ribbons, Ribbons,
Jewelry, Jewelry, Jewelry,
Trimmings, Trimmings,
Embroideries, Embroideries,
Handkerchiefs, Handkerchiefs.
au12-MWF

"AKRON
SEWER PIPE CO."
(Late Hill & Adams,)
Manufacture highly vitrified Stone Pipe for Sewer and Water purposes, both rim and socket from 1 to 24 inch calibre. Contractors and Plumbers supplied at lowest prices. Wholesale and Retail dealers in Common Drain Pipe, Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Tile, &c Are also

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE
Johnstown Improved Hydraulic Cement,
This Cement is equal to any cement made in the United States, in many respects better than the Louisville Cement or the Rosendale, and decidedly better in all respects than the Uniontown or Akron Cement. It has a smaller amount of shrinkage, sets gradual, bears as much sand as any cement made, and gets as hard; stands frost well it has all the qualities that hydraulic cement should have. The facilities for getting this cement is greater than all others in this market, less freight and fresher, which is an important matter Having but a short distance to ship we can therefore sell cheaper than any other in the market.
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JOSEPH WATSON, Master Mason Middle Division, Penna R. R. Co.
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And the RESIDENT ENGINEERS of this road and various contractors for Pittsburgh.
Railroad Companies, Contractors and Dealers supplied at Manufacturers prices. All orders promptly filled.
Office and Warehouse:
Nos. 65 and 67 Sandusky Street,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
☞ Send for Price List. mv13:s36

Joseph R. Hunter,
231 Liberty Street,
OPPOSITE WOOD.
AGENT FOR
Procter & Gamble's
CINCINNATI
LARD OIL.
CAUTION.—We call the attention of consumers to the practice of adulterating Lard Oil by mixing with it Cotton Seed, Oil, Rosin Oil, Seal Oil and other inferior Oils. *Our Lard Oil warranted* PURE.
Any person altering our Brand or copying our Trade Mark will be proceeded against according to law.
Sold by Pittsburgh Grocers and Provision Dealers. my2:MWF

ONLY THE BEST INTEREST PAYING AND MOST SECURE
Investment Securities
Which have had close personal examination and recommended by
S. McCLEAN & CO., Bankers,
(Authorized Financial Agents for negotiating U. S. Bonds.)
No. 61 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The business of this Banking firm is the same as an
INCORPORATED BANK, WITH INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.
Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchanges. Collections made in all parts of the World. Interest paid on Time Deposits. Business and Individual Checking Accounts opened and Mercantile Paper, Collaterals, Mortgages, &c., discounted. All classes of Prime Securities negotiated, and all general Banking and Brokerage business has personal care and attention. au18:f45-MW

M. B. COCHRAN,
143 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
DEALER IN
Iron and Wood Working Machinery
AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.
Has constantly on hand a complete stock of TAPS and DIES, EMERY WHEELS, ENGINES, GOVERNORS, BELTING, PACKING, &c.
WOODWORTH PLANERS a specia
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DREKA,
Importer and Retail Dealer in
FINE STATIONERY,
WEDDING, VISITING,
PARTY AND BUSINESS
CARD ENGRAVING
MONOGRAMS, ARMS,
ILLUMINATING, &c.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples. 1333 CHESTNUT STREET,
MWF Philadelphia.

C. C. BOYLE.....JAS RICHEY, JR
C. C. BOYLE & CO.,
Lumber Dealers,
Allegheny City near Suspension Bridge.
Shaved and Sawed Shingles, Patent Siding, Flooring, and all kinds of Dry Lumber now on hand.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The attention of Wholesale and Retail Buyers is invited to the daily arrivals of New Fall and Winter Goods at WM. SEMPLE'S, *Nos.* 165, 167 *and* 169 *Federal St., Allegheny City.*

532
Magnificent Lots
TO BE SOLD
BY AUCTION,
SATURDAY, Sept. 9th,
AT
HOMESTEAD,
On the Monongahela River,
SIX MILES OUT THE
P., V. & C. RAILWAY.
Wide Streets, Fine Views,
RICH SOIL,
Pure Water, and Plenty of It.
GROUNDS SET APART FOR
Schools, Churches,
AND A
PUBLIC PARK,
Now Covered with a Beautiful Grove.
TERMS—One-tenth cash; balance in nine yearly payments, WITHOUT INTEREST.
Houses built on the same terms and a
Life Insurance Policy
Covering their indebtedness on a homestead will be given to purchasers who are of approved AGE, HEALTH AND HABITS without additional cost.
A Free Excursion Train will leave Connellsville Depot at 9 o'clock A. M. on day of sale.
For further information apply to
HOMESTEAD BANK,
131 Smithfield Street.
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DRY GOODS
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
Offer their
New Fall Stock
AT EASTERN PRICES.
Lowest in Nine Years.
No. 115 Wood Street.
C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON,
J. G. STEPHENSON.
mh28:o

10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
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10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
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10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00

These are the LEADING PRICES AT EVANS' DEPARTMENT STORE, 56 Fifth Avenue, MASONIC HALL.

American Watches.
Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,
OF ALL GRADES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the Lowest In the City.
THE
"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."
This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham, its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.
FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE.
Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.
ap22:p57

GERMAN
CANARY BIRDS,
JUST RECEIVED AT
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH'S,
112 Smithfield St.,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
ALSO,
A LARGE STOCK OF CAGES.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIALTIES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
At 15c.,
Bookfold Bar'd Flannels.
At 25c., Heavy Twilled Grey Flannels, a great bargain.
At 25c., White Flannel.
At 25c., Scarlet Flannels.
At 25c., Heavy Bookfold Flannels.
At 62½c., Fine Plaid Opera Flannels.
At 12½c., Double Width Alpacas.
At 12½c., Dark Delaines and Armures.
At 5c., Good Dark Prints.
At 6¼c., Fast Colored Dark Prints.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Dark Prints, an extra bargain.
At 10c., yard wide Bleached Muslin.
At 12½c., Yard Wide Bleached Muslin, extra good.
Flannels! Flannels!
All kinds of Plain and Plaid Flannels, at the Lowest Prices.
CASSIMERES
FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
PLAIN AND FANCY
Dress Goods.
BLACK ALPACAS
AND
Mourning Dress Goods,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
Wholesale and Retail
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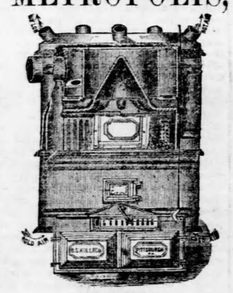
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

J. G. WELDON....JNO. KELLY....B. S. KOLL
B. S. KOLL & CO.,
147 Wood Street,
CORNER VIRGIN ALLEY,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
Slow Combustion Warm Air Furnace,
METROPOLIS,



FOR HEATING
Private Dwellings, Schools, Churches, Hotels, and Public Buildings.
Requires attention but once in 24 hours; economical in fuel and free from dust and dirt.
THE
Enterprise Cooking Range,

THE MOST DURABLE AND ECONOMICAL RANGE IN THE MARKET having elevated double ovens, both of which are warranted to BAKE OR ROAST perfectly. It has a large warming closet in addition to the ovens, and is economical in fuel
MANUFACTURERS OF
Van's Family and Hotel Ranges,
STEAM TABLES,
CARVING TABLES,
BROILERS,
LAUNDRY STOVES,
COFFEE URNS,
and everything appertaining to fitting out a first-class hotel.
au2:26-TTRS

PROPOSED
Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.
JOINT RESOLUTION
Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.
Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to-wit:
AMENDMENT.
Strike out the Sixth Section of the Sixth Article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following:
"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."
JAMES H. WEBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved the fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.
JNO. W. GEARY.
Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.
F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
OFFICE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, July 5th, 1871.
jy17.w28

J. WECKESSER, C. SCHIENLE, C. SONNENKOLI, H. BECKER.
A New Establishment.
WECKESSER, SCHIENLE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Furniture and Upholstery,
Nos. 52 AND 53 SOUTH DIAMOND,
ALLEGHENY CITY,
Having manufactured and received from New York a very large assortment of Furniture, and of the latest style, we are prepared to offer to all who may favor us with their custom a class of furniture for durability, neatness and cheapness unequalled by any house in either city. Being PRACTICAL WORKMEN OURSELVES, we profess to know just what suits the public, and are now offering such. Special attention paid to Varnishing, Oil Finishing and Polishing Pianos.
Those wanting Furniture are most respectfully solicited to call and examine our stock, as we feel satisfied none will go away unpleased.
Remember our No's are 52 and 53 South avenue, Allegheny city. se1:s9

BAGS.
Cotton Seamless Bags have advanced, but being fortunate enough to have a large stock (about 11,000) on hand, we are selling them at the old prices. We manufacture a Bag called the Philadelphia, a Bag which is equal, if not superior, to any in the market. Of them we have three sizes, 2, 2½ and 3 bushels.
We also manufacture Paper Bags, Ropes and Twines.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
347 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; N. E. corner Market and Water Streets, Philadelphia.

BISSELL & CO.'S KEY STONE HOT AIR FURNACE for Churches and Dwellings Heavy, Simple, Strong and Substantial, free from Gases and Smoke and Dirt. The finest and best Furnace out. Operation warranted.
925 LIBERTY STREET.

EDUCATIONAL.

IRVING INSTITUTE, No. 104 Sixth (late St. Clair) street, will re-open on MONDAY, September 11th. Location central, surroundings pleasant, Course of Instruction thorough. NUMBER OF PUPILS LIMITED.
For circular of admission apply to the Principal.
MRS. E. A. SMITH,
No. 31 Lincoln avenue, Allegheny City.
se5:d15

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE.
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 62 GRANT STREET.
The next Session of this School will begin on MONDAY, September 11th.
For admission or information, apply to
au21:s8 REV. R. J. COSTER, A. M., Rector.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN,
CORNER WOOD ST. AND SIXTH AVENUE.
School will be resumed on MONDAY, 11th of September.
EVENING CLASSES, October 2d.
Terms may be known on application.
au21:s27 HUGH NEWELL, Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA
Female College,
PITTSBURGH.
Located in one of the most beautiful suburbs of the city. Grounds ample and scenery delightful. Buildings airy and with all modern conveniences. Instruction thorough in every department of a full and extensive course. Faculty full and composed of tried and successful teachers. Board and tuition $275 per year. Next term begins on SEPTEMBER 20th. Rooms assigned in order of application. For further information apply to
7:24 REV. JAMES BLACK, D.D., Pres't.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
CARPETS
Will Advance Much More when Fall Trade Opens!
Take Time by the Forelock and make your Purchases now!
FINE ASSORTMENT OF
ENGLISH BRUSSELS & TAPESTRIES
Of our own importation, just opened.
FULL LINES OF
Domestic Carpets,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS, &c.,
All purchased at old rates and selling much below the prices that will rule this Fall.
OL

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Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,
Buy and sell all Kinds of
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Interest Allowed on Deposits.
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SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)
These Bonds are a first lien on the road now fully completed and in running order, and take precedence of the 7 per cent. bonds, are dated 1868, for thirty years, with interest, payable February and August.
For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.
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GEO. B. HILL & CO.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
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Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
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au9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR SALE.
School Bonds,
BEARING 7 3-10 INTEREST
PER ANNUM.
Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, September 7, 1871.

In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, there were sales of some 2,000 shares of Penna. R. R. stock within the range of 62⅜ to 62¾, an advance of ⅜ of a cent. Catawissa R. R., 18; preferred, 30; Reading, 58@58⅜. Allegheny County 6s, 77¾. Pittsburgh 7s, 103. Philas. 6s, 98¾.

Competition between the East and West trunk lines of railroads on freight is as active as ever, and has resulted in a further reduction on westward bound freights from New York. On Friday and Saturday a new tariff was adjusted on the basis of 30 cents to Chicago. The *Bulletin* says that the tariffs were adopted without consultation, it having been found that agents were shading the old rates on 35 cents to Chicago. It is not probable that such low rates will long prevail.

—The Chicago *Tribune*, of Wednesday, referring to the wheat market, says: "Wheat advanced 2½ a higher, owing to a reported advance in Liverpool of 3d per 100 lbs on white winter, and 2d on other grades, with a corresponding firmness in New York, though the export demand there was checked by the advance in the views of holders. To this was added another reason—the presence of several shipping orders, and numerous speculative telegrams to buy for parties who have canvassed the situation, and think that the crop will not turn out so large as has been represented. The estimates of some are to the effect that the Northwest will not average more than seven bushels to the acre, which would cause a sharp advance on this crop if the upward tendency were not counteracted by a prodigious yield of grain. Yet the market was weak at the advance, as numerous holders embraced the opportunity to sell out, being struck with the recent advance was too sharp to last."

—By the monthly table for August of the receipts of produce at New York, it is observed that they continue generally large. The receipts of flour and wheat are somewhat behind the full totals of last year, while of other articles of breadstuffs, also of dairy products and provisions are in excess of last season. Corn for eight months of the current year foots an aggregate of 8,416,972 bushels, against 5,393,463 bushels in the same time last year. Oats show an excess of nearly 3 millions and a quarter of bushels in the same time. The shipments have been full. Wheat has gone forward promptly, and the stock at New York is comparatively light. The prospect of a full outward movement for the remainder of year is encouraging. The reports from the crops on the other side are more discouraging and have led to increased orders here.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of Wednesday, says: Money continues superabundant among the brokers, in the face of a very decided buoyant speculation on the Stock Exchange in all that relates to the railway interest. We have no change to note in the rates for the use of call money, which continues to be 6@7 per cent. on call, and at 6 to 7 per cent. for the several classes of paper offering on Chestnut street. Inferior paper ranges from 10 per cent upwards, and is not readily placed. At New York the market is reported easy at 5@6 per cent. for legal. Notwithstanding these quotations some of the more critical at New York in money matters profess to see a movement of legal tenders in the banks of that city to the interior."

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Gold			
U. S. 6s, 1881	119	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	114⅝
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U. S. 10-40s	111¾	Cy. Pacifics	116

NEW YORK, September 7, 1871.

Gold strong, opening at 111¾ and advancing to and closing at 112¾. Loans were mostly made flat, though some few were made at one sixty-fourth: one, two and three per cent. for use, and three and four for carrying. Clearances, thirty millions. The bids for Treasury gold amounted to about eleven millions; awards two millions at from 112.28⅝ to 112.38. Government strong and higher in sympathy with gold. Stock market excited, with frequent fluctuations upward. Speculation was temporarily staggered this morning by the heavy fall of Cumberland, William street speculator of Lake Shore and Western Union, but a sharp reaction followed. Lake Shore opening has the biggest per cent. of the season; the principal features have been in Western Union. Lake Shore, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, New York Central and Scrip. The market closed firm with the exception of Rock Island, Wabash and Northwestern, which the bears succeeded in depressing. The contract between the Pacific Mail Company and the Union Pacific Railroad was formally ratified last evening in Boston, but the details have not yet been made public, but it is understood that the rates on through freight by the Union Pacific will be increased quite materially. There was a large foreign demand to-day for Union Pacific land grants and first mortgage bonds, caused by the announcement of Morton, Bliss & Co., London, that they are paying these coupon bonds. Central Pacifics are strong. Increased activity on Stock Exchange caused more demand for money to-day from the stockholders, and at one time four per cent. was paid, but the closing rates were 6@7 per cent. Governments and stock collaterals. State bonds dull and heavy for Tennessee, but South Carolina and Missouris were firm.

Sterling exchange 108¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons of 1881, 119; 5-20s of '62, 115; do '64, 115; do '65, 115¼; do new 114⅝; do '67, 114¾; do '68, 114⅝; 10-40s, 111¾; currency 6s, 116.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi 97; Tennessee, old 73; new do 72; Virginia, new 70; do old, 69; North Carolina, old 44; new do, 35.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 68¾; Quicksilver, 39¾; Mariposa, 3¾; do preferred, 6¾; Adams Express, 67¾; Wells Fargo do, 93¾; American Merchants Union do, 59; United States do, 59; Pacific Mail, 57¾; New York Central, 102¾; Scrip, 101¾; Erie, 34¾; do preferred, 62; Harlem, 132; do preferred, 137; Reading, 110¾; Michigan Central, 120¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 90¾; North western, 73¾; do preferred, 93½; Rock Island, 111¾; New Jersey Central, 109¾; St. Paul, 64¾; do preferred, 83¾; Wabash, 67¾; do preferred, 86; Fort Wayne, 100¾; Terre Haute, 25; do preferred 51; C. & A. 118¾; do. preferred, 121; Ohio and Mississippi, 30¾; C. C. & I. C. 92¾; C. & Q. 136; Lake Shore, 114¾; Illinois Central, 135½; Union Pacific, 35¾; Central Pacific bonds, 103¾; Union Pacific bonds 92.

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ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4@4¼; refined 4¼@4½; Pearls, 9; Pots, 7¾; Nitrate soda, 4¾.

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BROOM CORN—Is reported quiet and unchanged at 4@6 cts.

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CHEESE—Is in steady demand and strictly prime are firm at full pr ces 10@10½ for factory and 8@8¾ for dairy.

CIDER—Is coming in pretty freely, though as yet prices have hardly been established; may be quoted at \$6@8 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and presents no new features; we continue to quote standard brands at 22½@23 cts, in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—(New crop)—Peaches, halves, 6 cts; quarters, 7; Apples (Southern), halves, 6 cts; quarters, 3½@4.

EGGS—With increased receipts the market for eggs has weakened considerably and the extreme prices of Monday and Tuesday cannot now be realized; sales were made to-day at 20@25, and it is probable that 20 is closer to the market price than 23, and there were but very few sales even early in the week above 23.

FRUITS—The receipts of Apples continue fair but as yet there is no accumulation and prices are pretty well maintained. \$2.50@3.50 for common to good and \$4 for choice. Peaches—Receipts from the east have fallen off very materially and the offerings from the west are meager and mainly of an inferior quality. We continue to quote at \$1.50@2.50 per bushel and the demand is light. Plums—season almost over; we continue to quote at \$3.50@4 per bushel. Grapes—the market is completely glutted, and prices are lower; we reduce our quotations to 4@5 cts per lb.

FLOUR—The market is steady with a fair local demand, and the feeling generally is firmer, though there is no change to note in the lower grades. Old spring extra, \$5.50@6.00; choice brands of spring extra, \$6.00@6.50; choice Minnesota baker's flour, \$6.90@7; and good to choice red winter wheat, \$7.00@8.75.

GRAIN—The offerings of wheat in this market continue very meagre, and with a steady demand, prices are firm, and if anything, tending higher. We quote at 1.24@1.27 for red; \$1.28@1.30 for amber and \$1.33@1.35 for white. The impression seems to be gaining ground that the yield this year has been overestimated in many sections, and this, of course, is calculated to stimulate the market. Corn is considerably firmer, and holders generally are asking an advance; on 'change, this morning, there were parcels of yellow at 48c, and of white white, but no sellers below 45, and, owing to this difference of feeling, there were no sales. Corn continues to arrive in very large lots, the market is dull, with considerable offering, though prices are not quotably lower; mixed shelled was offered at 42c, and yellow at 43c; 64—61 bid for former. Little or no demand for Ear Corn. Rye is scarce and in demand, and is selling readily at 75@76c. Barley is also in little doing here, though we understand that some of our brewers have bought pretty largely in the west of late. We think that the crop will not turn out so large as has been represented. The estimates of some are to the effect that the Northwest will not average more than seven bushels to the acre, which would cause a sharp advance on this crop if the upward tendency were not counteracted by a prodigious yield of grain. Yet the market was weak at the advance, as numerous holders embraced the opportunity to sell out, being struck with the recent advance was too sharp to last."

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RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede slowly at this point, and navigation below here is suspended. The weather was clear and much cooler than on Wednesday. No arrivals or departures excepting the Monongahela river packets.

The Carrie V. Kountz, recently sunk, has been raised and has gone to St. Louis for repairs.

The tow boats Charley McDonald and Rover are laid up at Wheeling, Sam. Roberts, Wild Cat, Sam. Brown and Ironsides at Richeytown.

The Brill has been chartered by the Brownsville Packet Company and has taken the place of the regular boats.

The West Virginia, from Geneva, arrived and departed as usual.

—The following ends the dispute concerning the steamer on Lake Minnetonka: Captain Gardner, the owner of the little Sue Gardner, has shown us a letter direct from Colonel Charles L Stephenson, United States Supervising Inspector at Galena, to Hon. Geo. L. Otis, of St. Paul, deciding in effect that though Lake Minnetonka may properly be considered a tributary of the Mississippi, inasmuch for purposes of navigation it would be impossible to float one of these steamers out of the lake into the river, and that, in his opinion, the Secretary of the Treasury properly comes under the law governing navigation on the lakes—which is precisely the position all along assumed by Captain Gardner, and which enables him to run his little steamer as usual over the clear and pleasant waters of Lake Minnetonka.

—We clip the following from the Wheeling *Intelligencer*: The towboat Warner and Wild Cat were both ahead of navigation. The Billy Hodgson got away Saturday with two barges of railroad iron. In turning around in the river with one of them the evening before she ran against a flat loaded with timber lying a few rods below the Suspension Bridge, and knocked a hole in its side of rather ugly dimensions. The flat was run a few rods below and beached, where it now lies.

—His friends will be sorry to learn of the death of Capt. Stackpole, who died on his farm, near Florence, Illinois. Capt. Stackpole was for some time master of several steamers on the Mississippi, but left that calling and went as captain of several steamers on the Illinois, among which were the Tropic, Tide, Time, Adriatic and several other boats. Capt. Stackpole had numerous friends among steamboatmen, who will be sorry to learn of his death.

—The Louisville *Courier Journal* says: Mr. Samuel Boden, of this city, will leave for Cincinnati to-day to attend the exposition to exhibit his safety valve and wa er gauge. His valves will be attached to one of the boilers working the machinery of the exposition, and will also be attached to a special boiler, with which to demonstrate to the public the simplicity of method of working and of its relief power under circumstances of danger.

—The people living along the Wabash river have been startled into the fact that their stream is still navigable by the appearance of an old looking craft answering to the opprobrious cognomen of "River Rooster." It consist of a flatboat with two paddle wheels, worked by a gasoline machine engine, the whole being rigged up "on the shortest notice."

—A Cairo dispatch says: The Carrie V. Kountz left at 4 P. M. yesterday, and reports. The steamer T. F. Eckert went to the wreck of the Antelope, to-day, and brought away all movables. She lies standing across the river, badly careened and bent, and will soon go to pieces.

—The Marine Hospital of Memphis admitted fourteen patients last month. During the same time it discharged eleven, and had nine on hand on the list of September. It cost the government \$268 to take care of these sick mariners.

—The Mobile *Register*, of Saturday last, reports a considerable rise in the Bighee and Warrior Rivers, coming out of the Warrior, which gives them navigable, and indicative of the fall of heavy rains in the upper part of the country.

—The great Natchez resumes her trade to Vicksburg, leaving New Orleans on her first trip, this season, on the 9th inst. The Katie resumes her trade on the 11th.

—Capt. James S. Wise is a candidate for nomination on the Republican ticket for the Ohio State Senate.

—The P. W. Strader will enter the St. Louis and Keokuk trade in place of the Harry Johnson.

STEAM PUMPS.
John M. Cooper,
No. 882 PENN STREET.

OILS. COOPERAGE, &c.
ECLIPSE
Petroleum Refinery.
SPECIALTY,
Lubricating Oils,
Manufactured by Superheated Steam in Vacuo, under Dr. Tweddle's Patent.
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Office, 174 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Works at Aladdin, Armstrong Co., Pa.
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SEVENTH & DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsb'gh.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN
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Warehouse, Point Breeze, Schuylkill River, Philadelphia.
Shipments of Crude and Refined Oil solicited. Advances made on consignments. ad13n60

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Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.
DEALERS IN
Crude & Refined Petroleum.
TACK BROS.,
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W. H. HOWARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lard and Lubricating
OILS,
Of all Grades.
27 SEVENTH (late Irwin) STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
no11:s26

Logan Bros. & Co.,
123 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
EIGHTH AND DUQUESNE WAY, PITTSB'G.
Commission Merchants in
PETROLEUM.
Warehouses: Delaware river, terminus of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Liberal cash advances made on consignments. no13:s13

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Commission Merchants and Brokers in
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BATES & GOLDSBOROUGH,
BROKERS AND SHIPPERS OF PETROLEUM
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M. EDWARDS,
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INSPECTOR OF CRUDE OILS.
OFFICE—BILL'S BLOCK, Duquesne Way, Pitts. burgh
JOS. P. WOOD,
BROKER IN
Petroleum, Cooperage, &c.,
PERRY'S BUILDING, D QUESNE WAY.
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LEATHER,
Hides and Oil,
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(Near Smithfield street.)
au17 PITTSBURGH, PA

ELABORATELY FINISHED and
HIGHLY ORNAMENTED
Nickel Plated Parlor Grates & Fenders
OF ALL VARIETIES AND STYLES.
For fine houses, can be had at
BISSELL & CO.'S,
235 LIBERTY STREET.
☞ A general assortment of Fine and Common Grates always on hand.

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Craig Brothers,
129 SECOND AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Are prepared to contract for heating with the unrivalled apparatus, public or private buildings by indirect or direct radiation.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Gold's Patent Cast Iron Radiator.
Would refer to the following buildings heate by us:
PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE,
LIBRARY HALL BUILDINGS,
SEMPLE'S DRY GOOD HOUSE,
ALLEGHENY COUNTY COURT HOUSE
SECOND WARD SCHOOL BUILDING.
With Numerous Private Buildings.
au28:s32-TTh

WILTBERGER'S
Flavoring Extracts,
Are warranted equal to any made. They are prepared from the *fruits*, and will be found much better than many of the *Extracts* that are sold.
Ask your Grocer or Druggist for Wiltberger's Extracts.
BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE
Is, without doubt, the *best article* in the market for *blueing clothes*. It will go more than *four times* the same weight of indigo, and much more than any other wash blue in the market. The only *genuine* is that put up at
ALFRED WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
No. 232 North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa.
The Labels have both WILTBERGER'S and BARLOW'S name on them. *All others are counterfeit. For sale by most Grocers and Druggists.*
je29-s30-daeowF

JULIUS RICHTER,
Caterer and Confectioner,
Nos. 15 & 17 Allegheny Diamond,
Is prepared to furnish fairs festivals and fetes with the best of Ice Cream, Water Ices, Fruits and Confections at the lowest wholesale prices. Fancy Tables, Pyramids and all the china, glass and table furniture requisite for the most extensive banquets supplied at reasonable rates. au18

ARTHUR KIRK,
AGENT FOR
Hazard's Blasting, Mining and Sporting Powders,
All kinds of Fuse constantly on hand. Orders promptly filled, at
No. 19 SEVENTH STREET, (late Irwin) PITTSBURGH.
au18

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PITTSBURGH HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 264 PENN ST.—DR. AUGUSTUS SLEE, long and well-known as the acting physician and manager of Dr. William Butler Whittier's business of this city, takes this opportunity to inform the public and his patients that he has opened the above institute for the treatment and cure of all special and nervous diseases. A most successful practice for eighteen years is sufficient guarantee in the future. Very special attention given to Spermatorrhœa or Nervous Debility, which is permanently cured. The effect of mercury eradicated. Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated and cured. The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints. Send for the Doctor's pamphlet, a treatment in plain language, on venereal diseases; sent by mail for two stamps. All old patients who desire to consult the Doctor are requested to call, as no further charge will be made for consultation, which is always free at the office. au8:s78

☞ JOB MOSES' SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.—These invaluable Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excessed obstructions from whatever and relieve cause, and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The following circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—*It is the fate of every valuable medicine to be* COUNTERFEITED. *Job Moses' Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively* COUNTERFEITED. *The genuine have the name of "Job Moses" on each package. All others are counterfeit. Diligent investigation endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits.*

N. B.—Ladies where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortland street, New York, will insure a bottle of the genuine, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed from any knowledge of its contents.* 19:s-vlr:daT

☞ LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivalled for its flavor.
We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
Agents, New York.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—The oldest, best and most reliable in the world; the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—No disappointment—No ridiculous tints—"Does not contain Lead nor any *Vitiatic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 Bond street, N. Y. au18:s78

☞ ON MARRIAGE.—Essays for Young Men on great SOCIAL EVILS and ABUSES, which interfere with MARRIAGE, and which destroy the happiness of thousands—with sure means of relief for the Erring and Unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 S. Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. my4:s21-daT

☞ MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!—"Books for the million!" Who may marry who not, the cause and cure for Impediments. Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 100 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPE. 15 cents each; both for 25 cents.
Address, Dr. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street Pittsburgh, Pa. au22.

☞ AVOID QUACKS.—A Victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau street New York. je22:MWF

INSURANCE.

Allegheny Insurance Co.
Of Pittsburgh.
OFFICE: No. 67 FOURTH AVENUE.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
JOHN IRWIN, Jr., President.
J. J. KINNEAR, Vice President.
C. C. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. M. DEAN, General Agent.
DIRECTORS:
John Irwin, Jr., T. J. Horner, C. G. Hussey, Harmar Denny, Charles Hays, Capt. Wm. Dean, B. L. Fahnestock, W. H. Everson, Robert H. Davis, Hugh S. Fleming, Capt. J. T. Stockdale, T. H. Nevin.

Cash Insurance Co.,
PHELAN'S BUILDING,
No. 22 FIFTH AVENUE, SECOND FLOOR.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL ALL PAID UP.
DIRECTORS:
John Floyd, Capt. M. Bailey
D. Campbell, Jr., Wm. Chamberlin,
S. McClurkan, Jas. M. Bailey.
Thos. Smith, Jno. S. Wilson,
ROBERT H. KING, President.
JOHN F. JENNINGS, Vice President.
JOHN H. PHELAN, Secretary.
ALEX. M. KING, General Agent.
INSURES ON LIBERAL TERMS ON ALL FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.
jy24

Western Insurance Co
Of Pittsburgh.
ALEXANDER NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
CAPT. JOHN H. NEAL, General Agent.
Office, First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.
Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. Home institution, managed by Directors who are well-known to the community, and who have always enjoyed a high reputation, and will maintain the character which they have assumed, and offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.
DIRECTORS:
Alexander Nimick, John R. McCune,
R. Miller, Jr., Charles J. Clarke,
Alexander Speer, William S. Haven,
Andrew Ackley, Joseph Kirkpatrick,
David M. Long, Philip Reymer,
D. Ihmsen, Wm. Morrison.

National Insurance Co.,
CORNER FEDERAL ST. and DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY.
Office, in the SECOND NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.
W. M. MARTIN, President.
JOHN BROWN, Jr., Vice President.
JAMES M. PETTIGREW, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
John A. Miller, Jas. Stockton, Joseph Myers,
Jas. L. Graham, Robert Lamb, Wm. C. Boyle,
John Brown, Jr., George Gerst, Jacob Kopp,
O. H. P. Williamson, Thompson J. McNaugher.
jy1

Federal Insurance Co.
OF ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
OFFICE: Cor. Federal and Lacock Streets.
A. McFEALAND, President. S. H. HARTMAN, Vice President
W. GIBSON MILLER, Secretary
DIRECTORS:
Edward Gregg, W. G. Gibson,
Valentine Baker, J. Koben,
A. McFarland, S. H. Hartman,
Jos. H. Rowland, Wm. Boland,
Wm. Schoyer, William Rosebury,
W. J. Langfitt, Joseph Kirkpatrick.
jy24 W. J. CARSON, General Agent.

LEGAL.

NOTICE.—State of Pennsylvania, Allegheny county—ss.
In the District Court of said county, No. 260, November Term, 1871.
Hugh M. Bole & Co. vs. The Steamboat R. J. Grace, Edward Boland, Master, and Andrew Boland and Mrs. Margaret Boland, owners. Libel vs. Vessel.
Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the above stated writ of attachment, issued out of the District Court of said county, I have attached the steam tow-boat R. J. Grace, belonging to the port of Pittsburgh, and now at said city, and have also lastly commandee by Edward Boland. That the said boat will be sold for the payment of debts contracted for work done and for materials provided, unless the owners, masters, consignees or some other in their behalf, shall appear and pay the same, or otherwise obtain the discharge of the said vessel aforesaid, within three months from the date hereof.
That all persons having a lien for an debts contracted as aforesaid are hereby required to file the same within three months from the date hereof, or be debarred from prosecuting their claims under said writ of attachment.
HUGH S. FLEMING, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, Sept. 6, 1871.
se7:s29

N. P. FETTERMAN,
ATTORNEY,
No. 137 Fourth Avenue.
ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—A house and four lots of ground in the Seventh ward of Allegheny Cy.
Estate of GUSTAVUS BECK, deceased.
By virtue of a writ of the Orphans' Court of the county of Allegheny, at No. 160 June Term, 1871, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, on THURSDAY, September 28th, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., a house four lots of ground situate in the seventh ward of Allegheny City, numbered 66, 68, 66 and 67 in Certain lots plan, and lots having a front of 88 feet on the northern side of Iten street, and in depth northwardly preserving the same width 127 feet.
On one of said lots is erected a two-story frame dwelling house.
Terms of Sale—Cash on confirmation of sale.
MARTIN BECK, Executor.
No. 19 Iten street, Allegheny City, Executrix of Gustavus Beck, deceased.
N. P. FETTERMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
se4-s47-TTh 127 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION for an Increase of Tolls on the Birmingham and Elizabethtown Turnpike.
In the Court of Common Pleas, No. 893, September Term, 1871.
And now, August 26, 1871, petition presented in open court and ordered to be filed, and it is ordered that notice of this application be published for four (4) weeks in the Pittsburgh *Legal Journal* and Pittsburgh GAZETTE.
BY THE COURT.
From the Record:
JOSEPH ROSS,
au31:y105 Prothonotary.

IN THE MATTER OF THE VOLUNTARY ASSIGNMENT of JOHN O'REILLY and JAMES ROBINSON to THOMAS SINCLAIR. No. 618, March Term, 1871.
Notice is hereby given that the final account of the above named Assignee has been filed, and the Court order and direct notice of the same to be published in the Pittsburgh GAZETTE, for three weeks, and if no exceptions be filed to said account, said Assignee be discharged and said account be confirmed absolutely.
BY THE COURT.
JOSEPH ROSS, Prothonotary. au26:s62-F

NOTICE—Whereas, Letters of Administration upon the Estate of ROBERT R. NORRIS, late of Pittsburgh, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement to
MARIA M. NORRIS, Admin'x,
No. 279 Penn street,
or to WM. MAGILL,
At the Jewelry Store of Magill & Smith,
No. 72 Wylie street.
PITTSBURGH, August 10, 1871. au11:s5-F

WHITE LIME.
100 bbls Fresh Cleveland;
100 bbls Extra Lancaster;
100 bbls Extra Ironton.
For sale by
J. S. CANFIELD.

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,
No. 80 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.
CASH CAPITAL, - - - - \$200,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
Thomas M. Marshall, John M. Murtland,
Wm. T. Shannon, Archibald Wallace,
James W. Arrott, James O. Reily,
Charles B. Leech, William Floyd.
John Floyd.
Collections made on all points in the United States and Canadas. Prompt attention paid to correspondents. jelb:s45

MAX SCHAMBERG,
163 Smithfield St.,
(Between Sixth and Seventh avenues.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Foreign Exchange,
OCEAN PASSAGE,
AND
Railroad Tickets.
COLLECTIONS MADE
On All Parts of Europe.
jy21:w54

REMOVAL.
The First National Bank
OF PITTSBURGH,
HAS REMOVED TO ITS NEW BUILDING,
Cor. Fifth Ave. and Wood Street.
This Bank, already having a large business, invites Merchants, Bankers and other business people to open accounts with them, with the assurance of the most liberal dealing, consistent with safe banking.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
CHAS. F. SPEER, Asst. Cashier. mh4:ptf0

ALLEGHENY
NATIONAL BANK
Of Pittsburgh.
No. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.
CAPITAL STOCK, - - - - - \$500,000.
J. W. COOK, President.
R. W. MACKEY, Cashier.
W. McC

HOME NEWS.

Smithson will do the "knocking down" at Homestead to-morrow.

Saving at the spigot, &c.—attending to business while some other fellow buys *your* lot at Homestead.

"Only one original" Weed Sewing Machine, and you will find it at 116 Market street. Buy a "Weed," and you run no risk of getting a counterfeit. MWF

Fruit Growers.—Everybody interested in fruit growing should read Prof. Prentice's history of the curculio in the *People's Monthly*, which by the way, is the best number yet issued.

For sale.—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement in another column of a desirable new dwelling just being finished, located on Beech street, Allegheny. For sale.

Dedication.—The Homewood Avenue M. E. Mission Church will be dedicated with appropriate service on Sunday, the 10th inst. It is expected sermons will be preached and friends of the mission will come in large numbers to share in the ceremonies and to contribute according as they are disposed to the means of the struggling parish. The cost of the church edifice exceeds the ability of the zealous brethren who have ordained and thus far carried forward the good work. They need and should receive the sum necessary to put the parish free from debt.

Amusements.

Pittsburgh Opera House.—Mr. Chanfrau takes his farewell benefit this evening, and will appear in his great character, *Kit Redding*.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.—The graceful Little Nell will appear this evening, at her benefit, in "Katy Did."

LARCENY OF JEWELRY.

A Servant Girl Accused of stealing Money and Jewelry—The Accused Lying Sick in an Hospital.

Yesterday a woman named Annie Miller, who resides on Third avenue, below Market street, appeared before Alderman Strain and made an information charging Sarah Gallagher with the larceny of a bracelet, a gold watch and chain and sixty dollars in money. The accused, it appears, was a domestic at the Miller mansion, and a short time since she took sick and was removed to the hospital. Shortly after her removal the articles alleged to have been stolen were missed. The girl was searched, but nothing was found to fasten the crime upon her. The prosecutrix, however, at the time of her visit to the hospital, had a talk with the girl Gallagher, and the case will therefore undergo a further investigation as soon as the accused is sufficiently recovered to attend a hearing. Meantime she will remain at the hospital.

THE DROWNED BOY.

Recovery of the Body—Inquest Yesterday—Officers of the Steamboat Elizabeth Censured.

The body of David M. Scott, the little boy who fell from the steamboat Elizabeth Thursday evening, near Port Perry, and was drowned, was recovered yesterday morning about ten o'clock. The Coroner received notice of the finding of the body, and proceeded to the residence of the parents, at Camden, where an inquest was held. We append from the testimony that the accident had been playing in the cabin of the boat, and from there he went outside, and in running along the guards, with his hand on the railing, came to a gentle gate, the hinges of which were broken. In passing through the gate the lad displaced it and was precipitated into the water. A person witnessed the accident, but from appearances there is no doubt that he met his fate in the manner described, the gate with the boy's hat on it was found floating in the river, and it was shown by the testimony that the hinges of the gate had been broken about seven months. The jury, after hearing the testimony, deliberated for a few minutes and then agreed upon the following verdict:

"That David M. Scott came to his death on the 5th day of September, 1871, by falling off the steamboat Elizabeth near McKeesport, through the negligence of officers of the boat, in not having hinges on the little gate, off the wheel, on the starboard side of the boat."

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Delegates to the National Pharmaceutical Convention—Banquet Given.

We mentioned yesterday morning through our columns, that Professors Parrish and Malsch, of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, would visit our city yesterday. Besides the gentlemen named, Professor Markoe and Orne, of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Mr. C. H. Dalrymple, President of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, and Mr. J. F. Hancock, of Maryland College of Pharmacy, yesterday did our city the honor of a visit. Up a their arrival at the Monongahela House, a committee of prominent druggists—Messrs. Burns, Abel, Eggers, Lutz, Mattern, McClarran, McKennan, Linge, Cherry, Brill and Rahm—called upon them, and in the afternoon escorted them in carriages to the principal places of interest in the city, from Brilliant's Grove to Mount Washington for a view of Pittsburgh. Here they left the carriages and the guests were then conducted to the top down the inclined plane. Next they visited a number of the manufacturing and iron manufactories, which were also visited by the street cars, which they were again seated in the carriages and were driven through the principal streets of the city. Crossing the point bridge to the Southside, the party first visited the Soldiers' Monument, then drove through the Parks, after which they returned to the Monongahela House.

The visitors express themselves as being highly delighted with their short stay in our midst. There are all delegates on their way to the National Pharmaceutical Convention at St. Louis, for which they start to-day. A number of them are accompanied by their families.

Last night a meeting of the prominent city druggists was held in the parlors of the Monongahela House and a local association, similar to the National Association, formed.

BRIDGING THE RIVERS.

Tripartite Bridge Company—Directors Meeting—New Projects Discussed—Report of the Engineer.

The Tripartite bridge project is beginning to assume definite shape. At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors, the resignation of Hon. J. K. Moorhead as President, was received and accepted:—Ill health compelled the gentleman to resign. Mr. Theodore Wood was elected to fill the vacancy. Messrs. John R. McCune and Thomas Robinson were appointed to prepare the books of subscription, and have them ready for opening by the 1st, of October.

A lengthy report was presented from Mr. Charles Davis, engineer, who had been appointed to make surveys and estimates of cost of the proposed structure, from which we make the following extract:

"By the requirements of the charter the "Pittsburgh Point" is made one of the terminii of the bridge—no limits are given for the other termini. The points selected for these terminii are: For Allegheny, the mouth of Allegheny avenue. For West Pittsburgh, the open ground east of Painter's Rolling Mill.

The point of intersection for the three (3) arms of the bridge is 1,300 feet from the "Pittsburgh Point," and in such position as to make the angle of division of different arms of nearly equal as possible.

The mass of masonry at this intersecting point forming the central pier and connection of the three bridges, is to be carried up so as to form toll offices and quarters for the keeper of the bridge, and to terminate with a lantern for lighting the different arms of the bridges and river channels. The introduction of this feature will also improve the general effect of the bridge structure, by giving a prominent and massive center, from which the different arms can be terminated in. On the proposed location of the bridge the character of the river bed is such (compact rock) as to afford good foundations, by the use of timber platforms below low water line.

The least width admissable for a bridge for such a location would be about thirty-two feet—twenty feet roadway, and six feet ide walks. The estimates are made for thirty-two feet in width, and for iron superstructure throughout the bridges, on the Pratt truss plan (similar to the Key Stone Bridge Company's make) for north and east arms, and suspension bridge for west arm.

The arches of sufficient fleet clearance above low water on the channel span of each river.

The scheme described only contemplates one high span—that across from the bar to West Pittsburgh to accommodate the Monongahela, Ohio and Lake Erie commerce of Pittsburgh. The character of this river trade of the Allegheny is such as to require either wide or high spans for its accommodation.

The elevation for the central pier gives for the Allegheny arm of the bridge a grade of three and one-half feet per hundred, and for the Pittsburgh arm ten and eighty feet to the hundred, and by making the Pittsburgh and Allegheny arms deck, or undergrade bridges, with the exception of shore spans as specified in table, a considerable reduction is made in the cost of masonry, and at the same time greater stability to the structure is secured.

With these grades there is still left under the channel arch of the Allegheny arm a clear head-way of fifty feet and of Pittsburgh (second span from shore) fifty-eight feet.

There is no serious difficulty in building the heavy spanbridge except the cost. It is practicable either as a *suspension* or an *upright arch bridge*—the latter combines a limited by modified arrangement of central pier and west approach; a suspension bridge would require no change from the other p an.

The central mass of masonry gives the anchorage. The sho t spa gives the resultant. A span of the same length as leaving but a light pier for the north tower pier, where in the other case a heavy abutment would be substituted. At this point the tower would rest on the shore pier and the anchorage masonry could be built up back of this pier towards and the hill, in such a way as to offer considerable room inside for storage or office purposes, for the manufacturing establishments in the vicinity.

The approach to the south end of the bridge would be made by a wrought iron truss viaduct, 1,000 feet in length, supported on cast columns of skeleton piers, placed at intervals of not less than one hundred feet apart for the eastern part, and for the western, thirty-two feet in width, of varying height, running along and outside of the established high water line from the mouth end of Pittsburgh Ferry landing to the west abutment east of Painter's mills.

If the location should involve additional legislation, it would doubtless be obtained without difficulty. The height of the fl or at the Ferry landing to be 36 feet above low water, or, in other words, at about 7 feet above the level of the present ground surface, and at abutment to be 87 feet, giving a grade of 3 feet per 100 throughout the length—this grade is not unfavorable, as a comparison with other bridge grades will show. The approach to the Cincinnati bridge is 5 feet per 100. East approach St. Louis bridge is also 5 feet per 100. The eastern approach to the Chicago tunnel (Washington street,) is 6 5-10 feet per 100.

The construction designed for western approach would give free access to the river bank along the whole length of viaduct, and from its terminus to Sawmill run it would be merely the forming of a street on the present ground surface, partly by opening and partly by widening the existing thoroughfare.

The engineer closes his report with an estimate of the cost including all engineering, agent expenses, land and sand, damages, and fixes the amount at $1,065,842.

The report was read and filed, but no further action taken.

Postage, twenty-five to a hundred dollted *now* is good for two or five hundred on the "double track" is down on the C. R. R.

REPUBLICAN VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

The following have been appointed Committees of Vigilance for the boroughs and townships.

BOROUGHS.

BRADDOCKS.

Capt. M G Corey, Ch'n, J. Householder,
J. N. Shallenberger, C. C. Fawcett,
Allen Kirkpatrick, Thomas McVay,
George Fritzips, William Beechman,
E. J. Allen, Isaac Mills,
Thomas Strathern, William Fousett.

MCKEESPORT.

D. C. Huffman, Ch'n, John Adair,
David Cunningham, Dr. R. S. Baldridge,
P. B. Marsh, Richard Wilson,
R. Wilson, W. D. Wood,
George Ludwick, J. B. McMartin,
S. H. Huffman, Benjamin Lurkins,
Dr. Van Kirk, Louis Heid.
Geo. W. Cole.

TARENTUM.

R. S. P. McCall, Ch'n. H. J. Humes,
John C. Drumm, Fred Krouth,
Dr. C. H. Lea, A. V. Kripp,
Wm. V. Evans, H. D. Humes.

BELLEVUE.

Alex. Watson, Ch'n. Col. John Snodgrass,
Wm. Robinson, Wm. Rosebung,
Andrew Bayne, Mark Hunnings,
E. Gleason, Ed. S. Lightner,
Richard S. Faw, J. D. France.
A. V. Kipp.

ALLENTOWN.

J. S. Logan, Chairman. Hon. W. Turney,
Thos S. Maple, James Sutor.
Henry Brinkman, George W. Best.
James M. Torrence,

ELIZABETH.

Dr. J. E. Shaffer, Ch'n., James Applegate,
Matthew Snyder, Samuel Walker, Jr.,
A. W. Catlin, N. W Vankirk,
Christ. Geauf, John McCune,
R. B. Abraham, Capt. W. B Sprague.

EAST BIRMINGHAM—*First Precinct.*

Harvey Cuess, Ch'n., G. E Slocum.
Louis Heinrich, J. W. Jarrett.

The members of this Committee will please add to their number

SECOND PRECINCT

D Shephard, Ch'n, H. H. Reymer.
R. H. Clark, N Jones.

The members of this Committee will please add to their number

TEMPERANCEVILLE.

J. S. Hollingshead, Ch'n, Columbus Patterson.
H Ballantine, Adam Weaver,
F. Vandergrift, Thomas Hirshberger,
Frank Dorrington, W. C. Taylor.
Park McKee. Geo Wettengel.

SHARPSBURG.

James Saint, James C. Lewis.
S. K Murray, Jacob Covode.
J. H Hunnam.

Other names to be added hereafter.

WEST PITTSBURGH.

John V. Ausb, Ch'n, John Mcclurg,
John Metz, Louis Owens.

Above committee were empowered to add to their number.

ETNA.

Henry Ochse, Ch'n, E P. Thomas,
Henry Hosier, R H Jones,
J S Thomas, L Zaeth.
J. A McQuade, J. W. Williams,
Norman Spang.

ST. CLAIR.

Louis Fritz, Ch'n. Wm. P. Davis,
A. A Mitchell, J. R. Wadsworth.
P. S. C. Hutt,

LINCOLN.

C Caughey, Chairman J W Jenkins,
H. G Edmundson, S G. Pollock.

FORWARD.

Wm. Ishraeder, Ch'n. H. Applegate,
J. J. King, D Pierce.

STOWE.

John Caughey, Ch'n, J. A. Nicker,
Jas. McElherron.

SOUTH FAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

G. Y. Coulter, Sami Alexander.
Levi Gregg. B. Morgan.
Robt. Boyce, James. Ewing.

ADDITIONAL.

SIXTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

Ernest W. Morrow, A. J Moon,
Enoch Normieutt, J. A. Wills.

SEVENTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

John H McFarland, B. B Hunnicutt.
Joseph Davis, Job G. Patterson,
John McKee, William Fleming.
Robt. Mitler, Henry Jones,
James Wray, Washington George.

The above committees are authorized to add to their numbers and report to headquarters.

Robert Dilworth, Secretary.

Arrangements are made to carry two or three thousand people to the sale at Homestead to-morrow.

Get a Weed Sewing Machine, and you have the very best with all the latest improvements. MWF

Don't forget the sale at Homestead to-morrow.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE MCCANDLESS.

The September special term of this Court will commence at Williamsport on the 18th inst. The following cases will then be called up,—this trial list having been completed yesterday.

BILLS OF INDICTMENT.

U. S. vs. John Huntsman,
" vs. Phineas Barber, et al.
" vs. "
" vs. Daniel Gallagher,
" vs. Conrad Kraupf,
" vs. Frank F. King,
" vs. P. W. Morgan.
" vs. William Foulds.
" vs. Jacob Smith,
" vs. George Shaible,
" vs. N. G. Glossert,
" vs. Philip Fable,
" vs. Caspar Zwald,
" vs. Theodore H. Emmons,
" vs. "
" vs. William Carey,
" vs. Edward H. Kulp,
" vs. George Beffort,
" vs. John J. Hopkins,
" vs. Jacob D. Clark, et al.
" vs. Henry Rocker,
" vs. "
" vs. Newton Van Loon,
" vs. Mathias Fiaig,
" vs. William Pettit,
" vs. "
" vs. Thomas Durkin,
" vs. Alois Knecht,
" vs. William Randy,
" vs. John M Frey,
" vs. John Kelly.
" vs. "
" vs. Joseph Hicks,
" vs. James Brass,
" vs. Charles Burns,
" vs. David O. Bower,
" vs. John D Hovle,
" vs. Patrick McCann,
" vs. Matthew W. Clark,
" vs. Nicholas Wilow,
" vs. Robriam W. Bigony,
" vs. William Reese,
" vs. Thomas McGraw,
" vs. Martin Gilgalion,
" vs. Daniel F. Seibert,
" vs. John M Cafferty.

CIVIL CASES.

U. S. vs. Back & Ullman,
" vs. Baer & Stegmayer.
" vs. Baer & Henderson,
" vs. Tobacco, Cigars, &c., claimed by Herman Holwell.
" vs. Henry, A. Guernser, et al.
" vs. "

CASES AT ISSUE IN BANKRUPTCY.

Morris & Welsh, vs. James W. Adams,
Henry Phillips, Jr., vs. Thomas,
Wellington Bros & Co. vs. W. S. Purdy and G. B. Chamberlin.
A. T. Stewart & Co. vs. Purdy & Chamberlin.
Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co. vs. A, Mayer and Bro.
Freis, Malseed & Hawkins, vs. Joseph M. Zeigler.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STERRETT.

The jury in the case of Owens vs. Eberhardt, after being out all night came in and reported they were unable to agree They were accordingly discharged. As the report of this case will remember, is the case wherein Eberhardt who is Superintendent of the Manchester Passenger Railway, was charged with assaulting Owens in the waiting room on Sixth street.

Thomas and Wallace Gardner were tried on a charge of assault and battery preferred by James Stephens.

Three cases against John Wilkinson for desertion and surety, Mary Wilkinson prosecutrix, were settled by permission of the court upon the payment of costs by the defendant. Three cases in which Mary Wilkinson was defendant were settled in the same manner.

John Hamilton and Peter Campbell, Arch Marr, indicted for riot, were next placed on trial. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, but directed the defendants to pay the costs.

The next case called was that of H. B. Walker, indicted for assault and battery. Officer A. J. Moon appeared as the prosecutor. The defendant, who is a conductor on the Oakland Passenger Railway, is charged with having thrown Alderman Peter Pearson violently off the car, seriously injuring him. The case is still on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

Com. vs. Mc. Thomason.
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DEDICATION EXERCISES.

Formal Opening of the New Fourth Ward School Edifice, Allegheny—Description of Building—Interesting Addresses, Music, &c.

The elegant new structure, for the accommodation of the public schools of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, the erection of which was commenced a little over a year since, has been completed, and last evening was formally dedicated to the use for which it was designed. The building is in the form of a cross, the main building being three stories in height, with Mansard roof, and the wings two stories, with French roof. On the first floor, which is some feet above the grade of Liberty street, are five large rooms, separated by a large, wide hall, running the full length of the wings, intercepted by one running through the centre of the main building. The rooms are thirty-seven by twenty-six feet in size, except the Principal's room, located immediately opposite the main entrance, which is thirty-two by twenty-seven feet. All the doors of the school rooms open into the halls, which are enlarged in the centre into a vestibule eighteen feet in width.

The stairways to the second floor are located in the halls in the wings, and are broad and easy of ascent. On the second floor are six school rooms, large and well lighted, the space over the main hall in the first floor having been occupied for the building another room. The rooms in the wings are of uniform size, but those over the Principal's room and the hall in the main building are something larger. The hall and central vestibule on this floor give ample room where it is needed On the third floor of the main building there is one school room thirty-two by thirty-two feet in size, and a public hall for meetings, examinations, etc., thirty-two feet wide by fifty-six feet in length. The basement story, one-half above grade, will also be made available as apartments, or provided for gymnasiums for male and female pupils. Each room is provided with wardrobes, lavatories, etc., and is supplied with furniture of the most approved patterns. In the rear part of the main building are the heating furnaces, and coal bins, and at either extremity of the wings, in the basement, are water closets. The building has a main front of one hundred and fifteen feet on Liberty street, and the total cost of erection and furnishing amounted to $50,722-82. The cost of the lot was $27,000. From the sale of the old school house we have to-day $10,000 was realized. The building is decidedly elegant as well as substantial in its appearance, and is an honor to the city of Allegheny.

The Dedication.

The exercises of dedication last evening were of a highly interesting character, and were witnessed by an intelligent and select audience which filled the large school hall to overflowing. The introductory exercises of the evening, consisted of excellent vocal music by Professors Gage and Darling, assisted by the pupils of the school. The songs given were entitled "Welcome, Friends" and "Freedom's Excelsior."

The exercises proper were then opened with prayer by Rev. Joseph King, President of the Board of Directors.

According to time programme laid down for the evening's exercises an address by Rev. Joseph King, was next in order, but that gentlemen not responding to the call of his name, Mr. Harker, President of the Board of Trustees, then introduced Rev. Joseph King who entertained the audience with a short but pertinent address.

Mr. King's remarks, as reported, like those to cast their votes for those only who are competent to fill the position of school directors, and that every woman who was charged with assaulting Owens in the waiting room on Sixth street.

Thomas and Wallace Gardner were tried on a charge of assault and battery preferred by James Stephens.

Three cases against John Wilkinson for desertion and surety, Mary Wilkinson prosecutrix, were settled by permission of the court upon the payment of costs by the defendant. Three cases in which Mary Wilkinson was defendant were settled in the same manner.

John Hamilton and Peter Campbell, Arch Marr, indicted for riot, were next placed on trial. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, but directed the defendants to pay the costs.

The next case called was that of H. B. Walker, indicted for assault and battery. Officer A. J. Moon appeared as the prosecutor. The defendant, who is a conductor on the Oakland Passenger Railway, is charged with having thrown Alderman Peter Pearson violently off the car, seriously injuring him. The case is still on trial.

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THE EXTRAVAGANCE OF WOMEN.

"The women are coming to be a power in the land," said a gentleman to his friend, in our hearing. A power? They are a dead weight, for ever dragging us poor fellows down into the mire of bankruptcy by their extravagance. We are a toiling, sweating, thinking our lives out to make money for them to spend.

Look at the bills that come in every quarter. Dixmont expenses told a tale that made taxpayers bowl, but this all arose from this one great folly of women—husbands driven to insanity thereby.

"You do not think women more extravagant than men," said his friend. "Certainly, I do. You remember the financial crash of '57. Was it not proven that it was caused by the extravagance of women? We may expect just such another before long, if men do not use their authority to check this profuse use of their means. Women spend thousands of dollars on silly nothings for which men would never think of spending a cent.

Our young men are actually afraid to get married on this account. The universal cry among them is "Can't afford it; costs too much to keep a wife." "Women are not content to live and work as their grandmothers did." "The establishment that would suit my means would not suit my wife." Such is the feeling on the part of young men, and the result is, there is a growing disposition on their part to remain single, and women may blame themselves for this state of affairs. They are not content with plain dress, plain houses, plain fare; but each is trying to excel her neighbor in a display of dry goods, jewelry and fine equipages.

The gentleman discussed the subject *thoroughly* and *logically*, and when done were fully convinced that the women of to-day do not inherit the industry and economy of their grandmothers.

This was no new phase of the subject; we had heard these same assertions so often they had ceased to make an impression on our mind, yet we had never before thought that the belief in the truthfulness of the accusation was so universal among men until listening to these. We then determined if possible to ascertain if this really exists or is but a creature of masculine imagination.

Such is our task in the true womanliness of women—to say nothing of their good common sense—that we have set forth to have this subject thoroughly investigated. If it is proven they are bringing misery upon those they love we know that they will immediately reform. "They will cease to do evil and learn to do well." If it is false, what a benefactor will that one be who proves it. We decided that not the young men who are sighing for the comforts of home and praying for connubial felicity, but "each individual dollar." Every *million dollars* (1,000,000,000) worth of intoxicating drinks are consumed every year by men of the United States?

When the wives and mothers of the *temperate* men of this city were told that no less than five millions of dollars are spent each year by these men of Pittsburgh and Allegheny county for liquors, that about two millions more are spent for cigars and tobacco, and did they raise a cry of horror at the extravagance of their loved ones? Think of not less than $7,000,000 being spent by these two classes of men. Women see men carry gold watches worth from five hundred to a thousand dollars, held in their places by a chain that cost as much, and never think it anything but a badge of economy.

Men are not extravagant, only their *experience* are so great. How could a man afford to marry? None but a very unreasonable woman would expect it.

But what is the evidence in regard to woman's extravagance? Go to the working women of the city and see how little is the dress of their children, the furniture in their houses, do you see such evidences of money thrown away foolishly? Do you not most generally find them saving their hard earnings to procure the necessaries of life for their little ones.

Paupe ism is generally the result of extravagance, and we believe there are more and more women than men in your "homes" for the destitute, alms-houses and Hospitals. Women should be educated to take care of your own county receive public charity.

Oh! it is not the poor but the better classes against whom the cry is raised. Men are not at the dress of these. Well look at it: inspect the quality; count the cost as best you can, and then if you can find an article